Holiday Farm Fire - ETART
Values at Risk Table

Critical Value	Value Description	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment	Notes
Life and Safety	Motorists along roadways, people near structures.	Falling of hazardous trees killed or damaged from fire	Very Likely - Large numbers of dead and fire damaged trees within areas of high %BA mortality (>75% BA mortality)	Major	Very High	Close roads, minimize exposure to buildings, fell danger trees	Fell danger trees within striking distance of roadways and structures.	Incorporates "High" Risk ("Likely" Probability) for areas of low to moderate %BA mortality (1-75% BA mortality), generally lower numbers dead and fire damaged trees.
Life and Safety	Motorists along roadways, people near structures.	Falling of hazardous trees killed or damaged from fire	Likely - Moderate to low numbers of dead and fire damaged trees within areas of low to moderate %BA mortality (1-75% BA mortality)	Major	Very High	Close roads, minimize exposure to buildings, fell danger trees	Fell danger trees within striking distance of roadways and structures.	Similar to areas having higher density of dead and fire damaged trees. There is a "Very High" risk even with fewer trees as the threat will result in major consequences to human life and safety (and property).
Life and Safety	McKenzie River Recreational Boaters	Woody debris	Likely - Debris already observed in river	Major - Injury or loss of life	Very High		Signage at boat put-ins, outreach and education	Marine Safety Board
Life and Safety	Blue River Park: Picnic shelter, play structure, picnic tables, ball field, hiking trail	Tree hazards, fall hazard. rock fall, erosion	Likely - High tree mortality, steep slopes	Major - Injury or loss of life	Very High		Maintain closure, mitigate hazard trees, signage for rock fall along trail. Signage for unstable banks along Blue River. Fill or remove vertical culvert.	Danger of falling trees; picnic shelter already damaged by one. Open vertical 4 ft culvert, dry at bottom to south of ball field. No increased risk due to fire. Poles of backstop for ballfield are damaged; possible fall risk. Increased danger of rock fall along walking trail that follows left bank of Blue River. Also there may be increased erosion along banks of Blue River, but because streamflow is regulated by dam, probably not a big issue.
Life and Safety	Forest Glen Boat Landing	Hazard Trees, open vault	Likely - High tree mortality	Major - Injury or loss of life	Very High		Mitigate hazard trees	In burnt area. Remains of outhouse with open holes that drop into vault. County locked the doors while assessment team was onsite.
Life and Safety	Gate Cr: Residents living in homes adjacent to creek	Flooding, debris flow, and erosion	Possible - Modeling indicates increased peak flows	Major - Potential flood/debris flow impacts to homes. Injury or loss of life	High		Inform county Emergency Management, signage	In burnt area. Two or three homes that survived the fire may be in danger of flooding. Expect increased sediment load to McKenzie River. Bridge looks OK for passing high flows and debris
Life and Safety	Occupants in unburned homes along Gate Creek	Hazard trees near about upslope of occupied structures; sediment bulked flows impacting river banks, erosion, and property boundaries	Possible - Some unburned homes remain near the outlet of the confined Gate Creek drainage	Major - People occupying unburned structures may be caught by hazard trees and/or sediment and debris flows during major storm events	High	Inform of Risk, hazard tree removal		

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Life and Safety	Occupants in unburned homes along Goodpasture road	Hazard trees near about upslope of occupied structures; sediment bulked flows impacting river banks, erosion, and property boundaries	Possible - Some unburned homes remain near the outlet of the confined Gate Creek drainage	Major - People occupying unburned structures may be caught by hazard trees and/or sediment and debris flows during major storm events	High	Inform of Risk, hazard tree removal		
Life and Safety	People occupying unburned homes along Simmonds creek	Hazard trees near about upslope of occupied structures; sediment bulked flows impacting river banks, erosion, and property boundaries	Possible - Some unburned homes remain near the Simmonds Creek	Major - People occupying unburned structures may be caught by hazard trees and/or sediment and debris flows during major storm events	High	Inform of Risk, hazard tree removal		
Life and Safety	Visitors to Blue River Dam (USACE)	Rock fall and erosion	Unlikely - Pre-existing rock fall	Major - Injury or loss of life	Intermediate		Repairing and maintaining current rock safety structure	In burned area. Fence to catch falling rock from slopes above service road is damaged or at capacity in many places. Fencing above emergency spillway has failed in several spots
Life and Safety	Visitors to Old McKenzie Fish Hatchery County Park: Walking trail	Tree hazards, debris flows	Unlikely - Moderate to low tree mortality	Major - Injury or loss of life	Intermediate		Hazard tree mitigation, signage	Mix of burnt and unburnt areas. There is a trail that may have tree hazards. There's a water intake in Hatchery Creek that feeds into old impoundments for fish rearing. This intake piping may be damaged by debris and flooding of Hatchery Cr
Life and Safety	County access road to Blue River Dam	Rock fall	Likely - Extremely steep slopes, over 60% grade	Minor - Very low traffic volume, moving target	Low		General clearing of road, signage	Increased risk of rock fall. Recommend storm proofing road and storm patrol
Property - Roads	Simmonds Creek Bridge	Damage to existing infrastructure from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows	Very Likely - High/Moderate severity burn upstream; moderate amount of burnt debris upstream of bridge	Major - Debris will most likely impact footings of bridge. Bridge failure impact life and safety of community	Very High		Storm Inspection and Response team; excavation of debris upgradient of bridge	Blue River Road (MP 0.45)
Property - Roads	18-in Culvert	Damage to existing infrastructure from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows, and pond holding back water upstream of	Very Likely - Moderate burn upstream	Major - Small dam creating a pond of water upgradient of culvert; dam debris could plug pipe and wash out the road	Very High		Remove the dam up-gradient of culvert and replace wooden dam retaining wall structure	Angels Flight Road (18-in Culvert) 44°8'46.75" N, 122°36'17.33 W

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Critical Value	Value Description	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment	Notes
Property - Roads	42-in Culvert	Damage to existing infrastructure from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows	Very Likely - Moderate burn upstream; large amount of debris upstream of culvert; culvert located at bottom of steep slope	Moderate - Road is a Rural Minor Collector for residents	Very High		Clean inlet and monitor during storm events; construct debris rack on the up-gradient side of both culverts	Goodpasture Road (42-in Culvert) 44°7'45.15" N, 122°30'17.25" W
Property - Roads	18-in Culvert	Damage to existing infrastructure from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows	Likely - Moderate burn upstream; culvert located at bottom of steep slope	Major - Road is a Rural Minor Collector for residents; if culvert fails, result would wash out road prism	Very High	Clean inlet and monitor during storm events; replace culvert with higher capacity culvert	Replace culvert with higher capacity culvert	N. Gate Creek Rd (18-in Culvert) 44°8'56.18" N, 122°32'51.96" W
Property - Roads	20 Culverts, ditches, and all driveway culverts along entire length of road	Damage to existing stormwater management system from erosion and debris flows	Likely - Moderate burn upstream	Moderate - Road is a Rural Minor Collector for residents	High		Clean ditches of hazard tree removal debris and monitor during storm events	N. Gate Creek Rd (MP 0.0 - 2.42)
Property - Roads	40+ Culverts, ditches, and all driveway culverts along entire length of road	Damage to existing stormwater management system from erosion and debris flows	Likely - moderate to high severity burn along roadsides	Moderate - Road is a Rural Minor Collector for residents	High		Clean ditches of hazard tree removal debris and monitor during storm events	Goodpasture Road (MP 0.0 - 5.03)
Property - Roads	18-in Culvert	Damage to existing infrastructure from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows	Likely - Moderate burn upstream; moderate amount of woody debris upstream of culvert	Moderate - Road is a local residential road.	High		Clean inlet and monitor during storm events	Leashore Drive (18-in Culvert) 44°8'29.97" N, 122°35'27.85" W
Property - Roads	Road foreslope	Road fore slope slump from burnt out stump and roots continuing to move towards road	Likely - Slump started 10' from EOP. Soil tension crack now at 8'.	Moderate - Local road connecting state highway to major collector	High		Excavate fore slope past stump and root cavities and fill with rock.	Gates-Hill Rd SE 44 47'N, 122 25'W
Property - Roads	7 Culverts, ditches, and all driveway culverts along entire length of road	Damage to existing stormwater management system from erosion and debris flows	Likely - High and Moderate burn upstream	Moderate - Road is a Rural Minor Collector for residents and provides access to the town of Blue River and the public High School	High		Clean ditches of hazard tree removal debris and monitor during storm events	Blue River Drive (MP 0.0 - 1.55)

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Critical Value	Value Description	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment	Notes
Property - Roads	36-in Culvert	Damage to existing infrastructure from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows	Possible - Moderate burn upstream	Moderate - Road is a Rural Minor Collector for residents	Intermediate		Clean inlet and monitor during storm events; construct debris rack on the up-gradient side of both culverts	Goodpasture Road (36-in Culvert) 44°8'23.65" N, 122°34'45.52" W
Property - Roads	5 Culverts, ditches, and all driveway culverts along entire length of road	Damage to existing stormwater management system from erosion and debris flows	Possible - Moderate burn upstream	Moderate - Road is a local residential road.	Intermediate		Clean ditches of hazard tree removal debris and monitor during storm events	Angels Flight Road (MP 0.0 - 1.79)
Property - Roads	12 Culverts, ditches, and all driveway culverts along entire length of road	Damage to existing stormwater management system from erosion and debris flows	Possible - High and Moderate burn upstream	Moderate - Road is a Rural Local road for residents and provides access to Blue River Lake	Intermediate		Clean ditches of hazard tree removal debris and monitor during storm events	Blue River Road (MP 0.0 - 1.64)
Property - Roads	156-in Culvert	Damage to existing infrastructure from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows	Unlikely - Moderate burn upstream	Major - Road is a Rural Minor Collector for residents; culvert conveys a very large amount of water and if it failed would create major consequences	Intermediate		Clean inlet and monitor during storm events	Goodpasture Road (156-in Culvert) 44°8'2.66" N, 122°33'23.54" W
Property - Roads	Marten Creek Bridge	Damage to existing infrastructure from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows	Unlikely - Moderate burn upstream	Major - Road is a Rural Minor Collector for residents	Intermediate		Clean inlet and monitor during storm events	Goodpasture Road (MP 3.63)
Property - Roads	12-in Culvert	Damage to existing infrastructure from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows	Unlikely - Moderate burn upstream	Major - Road is a local residential road.	Intermediate		Clean inlet and monitor during storm events	Elk Creek Road (12-in Culvert) 44°9'15.77" N, 122°21'48.43' W
Property - Roads	30-in Culvert	Damage to existing infrastructure from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows	Unlikely - Moderate burn upstream	Major - Road is a Rural Minor Collector for residents	Intermediate		Clean inlet and monitor during storm events	N. Gate Creek Rd (30-in Culvert) 44°8'56.95" N, 122°33'25.58" W

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Critical Value	Value Description	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment	Notes
Property - Roads	1 Culvert, ditches, and all driveway culverts along entire length of road	Damage to existing stormwater management system from erosion and debris flows	Possible - Moderate burn upstream	Minor - Road is a local residential road.	Low		Clean ditches of hazard tree removal debris and monitor during storm events	Elk Creek Road (MP 0.0 - 0.378)
Property - Roads	Ditches and all driveway culverts along entire length of road	Damage to existing stormwater management system from erosion and debris flows	Possible - Moderate burn upstream	Minor - Road is a local residential road.	Low		Clean ditches of hazard tree removal debris and monitor during storm events	Elk Rock Place (MP 0.0 - 0.25)
Property - Roads	2 Culverts, ditches, and all driveway culverts along entire length of road	Damage to existing stormwater management system from erosion and debris flows	Possible - Moderate burn upstream	Minor - Road is a local residential road.	Low		Clean ditches of hazard tree removal debris and monitor during storm events	Leashore Drive (MP 0.0 - 0.44)
Property - Roads	Ditches, and all driveway culverts along entire length of road	Damage to existing stormwater management system from erosion and debris flows	Unlikely - Low severity burn	Minor - Road is a local residential road.	Very Low		Clean ditches of hazard tree removal debris and monitor during storm events	Leaburg Dam Road (MP 0.0 - 0.82)
Property - Roads	McKenzie Hwy near Finn Rock	sediment and debris deposition into ditch lines and road surfaces	Likely - Steep slopes and low post-fire ground cover make sediment mobilization, in possibly substantial amounts, likely	Major - Highway is a main access route that is heavily utilized, and damage would likely be substantial and result in temporary loss of use	Very High	Establish vegetation, erosion control matting to stabilize slope. Without treatment, the highway would be impacted, possibly		
Property - Roads	Simmonds Cr: Residential property and county bridge	Flooding and debris flow	Likely - Extensive burn of the watershed and expected increase in peak flow and debris flow	Moderate - Temporary loss of access without complete loss of infrastructure	High		Channel clearing, storm patrol, information sharing with USACE and inform Lane County of upstream residents	In burnt area. No structure burned but looks like drain field was being installed for a new house. Depending on where the future building is placed, it might be impacted by flooding. Bridge opening may not be adequate to pass large debris
Property - Roads	Under-sized culvert on unnamed drainage on Goodpasture Rd near Vida	Debris flows and erosion	Likely - Culvert is already partially blocked by vegetation and burned debris	Moderate - Low traffic volume but single access for homes farther up road	High		Clear culvert opening, Storm patrol	In burned area (lat. 44.148812, long -122.557092). Undersized culvert may clog with debris and form a small impoundment. Recommend storm patrol check on this site and clear debris as needed. Directly upstream of crossing is a residential property with an exposed bank that may erode back, but it probably will not impact the physical integrity of the building. Downstream of the crossing is another residential property, similar issue.

Critical Value	Value Description	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment	Notes
Property - Roads	Marten Cr: bridge on Goodpasture Rd.	Debris flows and accumulation of large woody debris	Possible - Much of watershed burned. Modeled peak flow and debris flow increases	Major - Low traffic volume but single access to homes farther up road.	High		Clear channel. Storm patrol	Bridge deck may not be high enough for passage of large woody debris.
Property - Roads	Bear Cr at mouth: Hwy 126 bridge	Flooding, debris flow, and erosion	Possible - Watershed extensively burned, high tree mortality, peak flow increases	Moderate - Bridge structure likely not compromised, debris impacts on bridge	Intermediate		Channel clearing/Storm patrol	In burned area. Stream has over-steepened banks upstream of Hwy 126 bridge; may slump into creek. Bridge may not be high enough to pass large woody debris. All residential properties nearby are burned. Some home debris may wash into creek due to flooding and/or overland flow.
Property - Roads	Rough Cr at mouth: Water diversion infrastructure, Hwy 126 bridge	Flooding, debris flow, and erosion	Possible - Very small contributing watershed with inadequate box culvert	Moderate - Nuisance flooding and sediment across road, no expected loss of crossing structure	Intermediate		Channel clearing/Storm patrol	In burned area. Highway opening for creek probably not adequate to pass debris and flood flows. Diversion headgate and a couple footbridges a short distance upstream were damaged by fire and may be further damaged by flooding. A residential property burned; some home debris may wash into creek due to flooding and/or overland flow.
Property - Roads	County road along Upper Calapooia River	Flooding	Unlikely - Low burn severity, small burned area	Minor - Limited infrastructure, minor loss of access	Very Low	Signage	None	Mix of burned and unburned areas. All affected private lands appear to be owned by Weyerhaeuser. Impact of fire on mainstem peak flows is likely to be minor. Portions of county road immediately adjacent to the river may be at increased risk of flooding. No additional assessment was done.
Property - Other	Homes along Gate Cr and tribs	Flooding, debris flow, and erosion	Possible - Modeling indicates increased peak flows	Major - Potential flood/debris flow impacts to homes.	High		Inform county Emergency Management, signage	In burnt area. Two or three homes that survived the fire may be in danger of flooding. Expect increased sediment load to McKenzie River. Bridge looks OK for passing high flows and debris
Property - Other	Homes along Gate Creek	sediment bulked flows impacting river banks, erosion, and property boundaries along creek	Possible - Some unburned homes remain near the outlet of the confined Gate Creek drainage	Major - Unburned structures may be damaged by hazard trees an/or sediment- and debris-laden flows during major storm events	High	Remove hazard trees, remove downed wood		
Property - Other	Homes along Goodpasture Road	sediment bulked flows impacting river banks, erosion, and property boundaries along creek	Possible - Some unburned homes remain near the outlet of the confined Gate Creek drainage	Major - Unburned structures may be damaged by hazard trees an/or sediment- and debris-laden flows during major storm events	High	Remove hazard trees, remove downed wood		

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Property - Other	Homes along Simmonds Creek	sediment bulked flows impacting river banks, erosion, and property boundaries along creek	Possible - Some unburned homes remain near the outlet of Simmonds Creek	Major - Unburned structures may be damaged by hazard trees an/or sediment- and debris-laden flows during major storm events	High	Remove hazard trees, remove downed wood		
Property - Other	McKenzie Elementary School	falling and rolling vegetation and debris hitting the elementary school property	Unlikely - Elementary school is above adjacent stream floodplains and has a lower burned vegetation density around structures	Major - If hazard trees on surrounding area and hillslopes hit the school it would result in property damage	Intermediate	Remove standing dead trees. Chip trees and apply to soil as mulch. Re-establish native trees.		
Property - Other	Cone Cr near mouth: Residential property	Flooding and debris flow	Possible - Extensive burn of upstream watershed resulting in increased peak flows, evidence of prior debris flows and high debris flow potential based on modeling	Moderate - Structure damage, unlikely to experience complete loss	Intermediate		Channel clearing	In burned area. Residential property survived fire but may be in danger from flooding and debris flow. Owner said that flood insurance has been purchased already.
Property - Other	Old McKenzie Fish Hatchery County Park: water intake on Hatchery Cr.	Tree hazards, debris flows	Likely - Unstable slopes and proximity to channel	Minor - Limited infrastructure to be damaged	Low		Remove and cap intake prior to damaging storm	Mix of burnt and unburnt areas. There is a trail that may have tree hazards. There's a water intake in Hatchery Creek that feeds into old impoundments for fish rearing. This intake piping may be damaged by debris and flooding of Hatchery Cr
Property - Other	Quartz Cr at mouth: Blue River Dam	Increased sedimentation	Likely - Modeling indicates increased erosion and sedimentation	Minor - Not expected to compromise sediment structure above Blue River Lake	Low		Further conversation with USACE about consequences of fire in Quartz Creek near Blue River Dam	Much of watershed burned. Two bridges cross the creek and they appear adequate to pass flood flows and debris. USACE is concerned about sediment load into McKenzie R and it's potential impact to Leaburg Dam. Likely that sediment load will increase, but not sure what action can be taken to mitigate this
Property - Other	McKenzie Schools at Blue River	erosion off of steep slopes	Possible - Exposed, burned hillside	Minor - Limited amount of sediment, greenup already occurring	Low		Natural recovery and maintenance of Elk Creek Road and ditch	Mix of burnt and unburnt areas. Steep slopes on the north side of the school property may experience increased erosion, but there doesn't appear to be much risk of rock fall. Would be good to clean ditch on Elk Creek Road above the school to keep slopes stable and encourage natural recovery
Property - Other	Blue River Dam (USACE)	Rock fall and erosion	Likely - Pre-existing rock fall	Minor - Small rock and low volume of rock, limited targets	Low		Repairing and maintaining current rock safety structure	In burned area. Fence to catch falling rock from slopes above service road is damaged or at capacity in many places. Fencing above emergency spillway has failed in several spots

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Property - Other	Old McKenzie Fish Hatchery	Upslope erosion depositing sediment onto the hatchery site	Unlikely - there is a terrace between the Hatchery and the burned area that would likely intercept sediment before it hits structure	Moderate - If sediment did reach the structure, it may result in property damage	Low	No treatment recommended.		
Property - Other	Leaburg Hydropower Canal	Sedimentation	Unlikely - Moderate slopes, low soil burn severity near canal, buffer of vegetation	Minor - small area impacted by fire	Very Low	No treatment recommended.		Small burnt area on north bank, east of road crossing for transfer station; little impact. Cogswell Cr flows into the canal between Hwy 126 crossing and Leaburg Dam. Watershed burned, so there's an increased chance of sediment and debris being washed into the canal.
Natural Resources - Soil and Water	Deer Creek Soil Productivity	Loss of topsoil from erosion	Likely - high and moderate burn severity on steep slopes, sometimes intersecting with clear-cut areas with low veg cover	Moderate - Some areas may take longer than 2-5 years to regrow and stabilize, resulting in potential for longer term erosion	High	Apply mulch, preferably by chipping and utilizing existing dead vegetation. Re-establish native trees.		
Natural Resources - Soil and Water	Gate Creek Soil Productivity	Loss of topsoil from erosion	Likely - high and moderate burn severity on steep slopes, sometimes intersecting with clear-cut areas with low veg cover	Moderate - Some areas may take longer than 2-5 years to regrow and stabilize, resulting in potential for longer term erosion	High	Apply mulch, preferably by chipping and utilizing existing dead vegetation. Re-establish native trees.		
Natural Resources - Soil and Water	Trout Creek Soil Productivity	Loss of topsoil from erosion	Likely - high and moderate burn severity on steep slopes, sometimes intersecting with clear-cut areas with low veg cover	Moderate - Some areas may take longer than 2-5 years to regrow and stabilize, resulting in potential for longer term erosion	High	Re-establish trees in recent clear cuts prior to invasive species infestation.		
Natural Resources - Soil and Water	Quartz Creek Soil Productivity	Loss of topsoil from erosion	Likely - high and moderate burn severity on steep slopes, sometimes intersecting with clear-cut areas with low veg cover	Moderate - Some areas may take longer than 2-5 years to regrow and stabilize, resulting in potential for longer term erosion	High	Apply mulch, preferably by chipping and utilizing existing dead vegetation. Re-establish native trees.		
Natural Resources - Other	Water Quality on Indian Cr: residential property	Debris from burned homes being transported downstream	Likely - Debris field already extends down to the creek	Minor - Single structure, limited debris	Low		Debris removal and disposal	In burned area. Burnt structure on left bank of creek. Currently susceptible to being transported downstream.

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	Wells and septic systems	water quality, fall hazard	-	-	-			Numerous wells and septic systems were burned over. Groundwater quality may be threatened if this infrastructure is not properly rehabbed or decommissioned. OWRD has a brochure that discussed hazards posed by burned wells and information about how to address these issues.
	McKenzie River: municipal water supplies	Sedimentation and flooding	-	-	-			Cities of Eugene, Springfield, and others along river have water quality concerns due to increase risk of sediment load cause by landslides, erosion, and debris flows. EWEB has early warning water quality monitoring upstream of intakes. Assessment team visited EWEB intake at Hayden Bridge. The physical structure is unlikely to be impacted by increased flooding associated with fire.
Life and Safety	Lazy Days Mobile Home Park (Lane County). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Possible - High probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Major -	High	warning signs, weather alert		Mobile Home Park located in depositional area for debris flow with large input basin. Further evaluation needed
Life and Safety	Lucky Boy Rd (Lane County). Life & Property	Rockfall, debris flow	Possible - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Major -	High	monitor, warning signs, weather alert		Mostly rockfall hazard along road. Debris flow potential possible but have small input basin areas
Life and Safety	McKenzie K-12 School in Blue River (Local Community). Life & Property	Landslides, Debris Flow	Possible - High probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Major -	High	monitor, warning signs, weather alert		School located in depositional area for debris flow with large input basin. Further evaluation needed. Potential of shallow landslides from steep slope directly behind the school.
Life and Safety	Old Scout Road (Lane County/Community). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Possible - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Major -	High	warning signs, weather alert		These community is located near several drainages with moderate debris flow potential. Further evaluation needed
Life and Safety	OR126 (ODOT). Life & Property	rockfall, Debris flow, landslides	Possible - Varies on location	Major -	High	monitor, warning signs, weather alert		ODOT assessing rock fall hazards but not debris flow potential (per Stuart Albright, ODOT engineer, 10/27/20); Debris flow potential increases east of town of Vida.

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Life and Safety	Rough Creek and Rail Creek (Local Community). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Possible - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Major -	High	warning signs, weather alert		Many buildings at the mouth of high potential debris flow channels. Further evaluation needed
Life and Safety	Shepard's Landing and McMullen's Landing (Local Community). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Possible - High probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Major -	High	warning signs, weather alert		These communities are at the mouths of several drainages with high debris flow potential. Further evaluation needed
Life and Safety	Simmons Creek/ Blue River Bridge (Lane County). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Possible - High probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Major -	High	monitor, warning signs, weather alert		pre-fire debris flow deposits observed near bridge. Area is low gradient depositions zone. Debris flows are possible to enter Simmons Creek and are possible affect the bridge. Further evaluation needed
Life and Safety	Town of Blue River (Local Community). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Possible - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Major -	High	monitor, warning signs, weather alert		Town of Blue River located in depositional area for multiple debris flow paths. Further evaluation needed. Lane County placed debris flow warning signs on roads in community
Life and Safety	Town of Nimrod (Local Community). Life & Property	Rockfall, Debris Flow	Possible - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Major -	High	warning signs, weather alert		Individual structures not evaluated. Structures located near steep slopes and steam channels will need education and weather alerts to be prepared
Life and Safety	Town of Vida (Local Community). Life & Property	Rockfall, Debris Flow	Possible - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Major -	High	warning signs, weather alert		Individual structures not evaluated. Structures located near steep slopes and steam channels will need education and weather alerts to be prepared, Further evaluation needed
Life and Safety	McKenzie Fire & Rescue Station 16-5 (Nimrod, Local Community). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Unlikely - Low probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Major -	Intermediate	warning signs, weather alert		Fire station located downslope of low debris flow hazard where the channel bends in the deposition zone. If debris flow is significant enough, it can avulse channel and deposit material at fire station

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Life and Safety	Ben and Kay Doris State Park (Lane County/Community). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Possible - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Low	warning signs, weather alert		Consequence high if people are present in park
Life and Safety	HJ Morton Memorial Park (Lane County). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Possible - High probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Low	monitor, warning signs		Park located in depositional area for debris flow. DF Channels into the park have moderate to high potential.
Life and Safety	Marten Rapids and Thomson Parks (Lane County). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Possible - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Low	monitor, warning signs		Consequence high if people are present in park
Life and Safety	Blue River Community Park (Lane County). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Unlikely - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Very Low	monitor, warning signs		Consequence high if people are present in park
Life and Safety	Forest Glen County Park (Lane County). Life & Property	N/A	Unlikely - None	Minor -	Very Low	None		no rockfall or debris flow hazard observed
Life and Safety	Gates Creek @ Vida (Local Community). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Unlikely - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Very Low	monitor, warning signs		Debris flow unlikely to affect Gates Creek because upslope basin area is small and low gradient
Life and Safety	McKenzie Fire & Rescue Station 16-4 (Vida, Local Community). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Unlikely - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Very Low	warning signs, weather alert		Debris flow unlikely to affect Fire Station because upslope basin area is small and low gradient

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Critical Value	Value Description	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment	Notes
Life and Safety	School in Vida (K-12) (Private). Life & Property	Debris Flow	Unlikely - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Very Low	warning signs, weather alert		Debris flow unlikely to affect School because upslope basin area is small and low gradient
Property - Other	Blue River Dam (USACE)	Rockfall, Debris flow	Likely - High probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Low	Monitor		Rockfall hazard on south side of dam and is in gated area. Current rockfall protection is failing and needs to be maintained. Warning signs and education of employee. No large debris flow paths not aimed at structure
Property - Other	Blue River Reservoir (USACE)	Debris Flow	Possible - High probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Low	None		Debris flow entering reservoir are unlikely to cause tsunami that would breach of dam structure
Property - Other	Cougar Dam and Facilities (USACE)	Debris flow, landslide induced tsunami	Unlikely - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Moderate -	Low	Monitor		Fire on the left abutment. Debris flow channels which could affect facilities below the dam. Some moderate to high potential debris flow channels along the western side of the reservoir. Could enter the reservoir and create tsunami. Earth dam could be affected if overtopped.
Property - Other	Cougar Dam Electric transmission (USACE)	Debris flow	Possible - High probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Low	Monitor		portions of the electric transmission system cross debris flow fans and channels which have a high potential for debris flows. West of Nimrod, the cooridor moves upslope and mostly out of the debris flow hazard areas.
Property - Other	Leaburg Hatchery (ODFW)	Debris Flow	Possible - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Low	warning signs, weather alert		low gradient slope (<25%) and relatively small basin area, unlikely to form significant debris flow. Fish hatchery located in deposition area
Property - Other	Leaburg Reservoir (USACE)	Debris Flow	Possible - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Low	monitor		Many channels enter Leaburg Lake, all with the potential to carry debris flows, however, due to the size of the lake a wake/wave produced from an event is unlikely to breach the dam structure.

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Values at Risk Table

Critical Value	Value Description	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment	Notes
Property - Other	Transmission lines along Lucky Dog Rd Private)	Landslide, Debris flow, Rockfall	Possible - Varies on location	Minor -	Low	monitor		Mid-slope, did not evaluate on ground, low-high DF, are towers/poles in channels, if not then unlikely to affect transmission lines, further evaluation needed
Property - Other	Transmission lines along OR126 (Private)	Landslide, Debris flow, Rockfall	Possible - Varies on location	Minor -	Low	monitor		Mid-slope, did not evaluate on ground, low-high DF, are towers/poles in channels, if not then unlikely to affect transmission lines, further evaluation needed
Property - Other	Leaburg Dam (USACE)	Rockfall, Debris Flow	Unlikely - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Very Low	monitor		Steep slopes (>60%) on west side of dam unlikely to affect dam structures from rockfall. Low debris flow hazard to eastside dam structures. This segment is small and unlikely to produce significant volumes to damage structures
Property - Other	Quartz Creek (Lane County)	Debris Flow	Unlikely - Moderate probability for debris flow (1"/hr. rain; 15 min)	Minor -	Very Low	None		Quartz Creek is a large creek entering the McKenzie River. Two small moderate debris flow segments have small upslope input basins. Pre-fire debris flow fan deposits present near confluence with McKenzie River
Natural Resources - T&E habitat	Habitat impacts from water quality impairments (temperature).	Loss of riparian shading leading to increased stream temperatures	Very Likely - A number of stream reaches experienced complete or partial loss of trees in riparian areas. This will result in increased solar radiation entering streams until vegetation regenerates	Moderate - Temperature increases are likely to last multiple years (potentially 10+ years in high burn severity areas) thereby impacting several generations. In several burn locations, stream temperatures during summer were already close to the thermal tolerance limits for fish species. The actual magnitude will depend on future climatic conditions and pace of regeneration (e.g., drought)	Very High	Natural regeneration and/or reforestation with mixed hardwood conifer	Work with partners to encourage natural regeneration and/or reforestation with mixed hardwood conifer	

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Values at Risk Table

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Natural Resources - T&E habitat	Water quality impairments (contaminants) to habitats in McKenzie River near Mason Creek	Runoff incorporating hazardous wastes from burnt buildings and vehicles poses risk to sensitive and aquatic species.	Likely - A number of urban areas were subject to fire damage and are in proximity to waterways. Efforts to remove hazardous wastes are underway but some surface runoff from rains has already occurred or will occur before wastes are removed.	Moderate - environmentally persistent contaminants that are introduced to waterways may have multigenerational impacts. Other more transient chemicals will likely have impact on 1-2 generations within the area of exposure	High	Prioritize hazardous waste removal in proximity to waterways	Work with partners to identify prioritize hazardous waste removal in proximity to waterways	
Natural Resources - T&E habitat	Habitat impacts from water quality impairments (turbidity).	Runoff of ash and sediment represents a near-term threat to spawning success for salmonids and lamprey	Very Likely - A large portion of several watersheds containing spawning habitat for salmon, trout, and lamprey was burned leaving significant ash deposits (source). Control measures will not be sufficient to prevent this from entering waterways during rain events	Minor - Some areas may experience increased redd failure but likely there is sufficient alternate spawning habitat to sustain populations	Low	None	None	
Natural Resources - T&E habitat	Spawning habitat, reproduction and refugia habitat access for ESA-listed species	Increased runoff resulting from lack of vegetative cover may result in higher peak flows leading to increased scour of redds and/or displacement of some species	Very Likely - A number of watersheds experienced high levels of vegetative mortality and mid/low elevation. Winter forecasts suggest a likelihood of wetter weather. This combination of conditions creates higher likelihood of significant rainstorm/runoff events	Minor - Impacts are likely to be transient (affect 1-2 generations) and spatially heterogenous	Low	None	None	
Natural Resources - Native Plants	Native plant communities and wildlife habitat within fire	Invasive plant invasion in areas with 50-100% basal area loss.	Very Likely - There will almost certainly be widespread impacts to native plant communities across the fire without swift mitigation action. Immediately at risk are those adjacent established noxious weeds and areas with exposed mineral soil and/or high vegetation mortality.	Major - Catastrophic, irreversible impacts to native plants communities are possible if ecosystem modifying weeds such as false brome aren't managed quickly near high burn severity or corridors into such areas.	Very High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species--especially those along active forest roads and highways that could quickly spread quickly into severely burned areas.	Quickly mitigate threat of priority weed species such as false brome and knapweed by surveying AND treating all affected roadside populations, prioritizing those adjacent to high burn severity/veg mortality. Mandate vehicle wash station to decontaminate equipment and prevent new introductions. Continue survey and monitoring 3-5 years and control target weeds.	False brome can expand 1200% post-fire, and is currently very limited inside the burn area, often just as occasional roadside clumps (such as observed in the Quartz Creek Road/Pond Road (NF-809) area). Areas with high vegetation mortality favor the introduction and expansion of harmful invasive plants as they are high in available nutrients and light penetration to forest floor. Weeds thrive in disturbed areas with little other vegetation present.

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Critical Value	Value Description	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment	Notes
Property - Other	Forestland for recreation and timber within fire	Invasive plant invasion in areas with 50-100% basal area loss.	Very Likely - Forests are used extensively for recreation and timber harvesting. In areas with high vegetation mortality, invasive species invasions are expected, especially as trucks, vehicles, workers and recreation users contribute to introducing and spreading weeds.	Major - Irreversible impacts and alterations to forestlands are possible if ecosystem modifying weeds such as false brome and spotted knapweed are not managed quickly.	Very High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species--especially those along active forest roads and highways that could quickly spread quickly into severely burned areas.	Quickly mitigate threat of priority weed species such as false brome and knapweed by surveying AND treating all affected roadside populations. Mandate vehicle wash station to decontaminate equipment and prevent new introductions. Continue survey and monitoring 3-5 years and control target weeds.	In addition to the threat of false brome quickly overtaking burned forest areas, other weeds such as knapweed also threaten to greatly alter the forest landscape. Large populations of false brome exist beyond the eastward extent of burn area hence need for vehicle wash station. Spotted knapweed is known in the power corridor from Quartz Creek to NF-19 and could easily flourish in post-fire disturbance.
Natural Resources - Native Plants	HJ Andrews Research Forest	Established nearby stand of false brome, could be magnified by fire suppression dozerlines etc. into long-term ecological monitoring research forest	Very Likely - While burn severity is low, fire suppression activities are high here as winds shifted to the east toward the research forest	Major - One of the original national Long Term Ecological Research Stations established and the introduction and spread of weeds could jeopardize decades of research	Very High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species	Prevention (decontaminate equipment/personnel gear prior to entering site). Focus survey on suppression lines and known locations of false brome. Quickly contain any outbreaks. Survey and monitor for 5-10 years.	HJA Andrews Research Forest is managed cooperatively with OSU and Willamette National Forest.
Natural Resources - Native Plants	Sensitive plant populations, riparian habitats, floodplains, meadows, and botanical areas throughout the fire (as shown on map/model data)	Invasive plant invasion and rare habitat displacement in areas with 50-100% basal area loss.	Likely - Significant impacts are anticipated, especially when adjacent to known populations of noxious weeds, exposed mineral soil and increased light penetration to forest floor and riparian zones.	Major - Possible irreversible loss of natural habitat should invasive species displace rare plants and associated communities.	Very High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species to protect sensitive habitats and T&E occurrences	Prevention (decontaminate equipment/personnel gear prior to entering site) Continue survey and monitoring 3-5 years and control target weeds.	Focus should be on areas near sensitive plant populations, riparian habitats, floodplains, meadows, and botanical areas in areas with 50-100% basal area loss with invasive plant populations nearby. Riparian habitats affected are particularly poised for threats from weeds as these areas often overlapped with not only high burn severity, but also residential development loses adjacent to the McKenzie River. Furthermore, the McKenzie Highway often closely abuts these affected riparian habitats--exacerbating introduction and spread of noxious weeds. Knotweed observed resprouting vigorously post-fire in otherwise healthy floodplain near Vida.
Natural Resources - Native Plants	Native plant communities and wildlife habitat within fire	New introductions and/or spread of established local weed populations through fire suppression activities.	Very Likely - Fire lines, vehicles and equipment were most certainly introducing and spreading new weeds as the fire spread quickly and vehicle wash protocols may have not been followed prior to fire management activities to safe life and property.	Major - Depending on the new weed introduced, there could be substantial, permanent effects to native plant communities and dependent wildlife.	Very High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species in areas of fire suppression activity.	Survey fire suppression lines starting with the fire perimeter, especially where valued native plant communities warrant protection. Identify any new unfamiliar weeds. Control as appropriate. Given variability in seed longevity, monitor for at least 3-5 years if possible but certainly in years 1-2.	Fire equipment from outside the region was brought in to fight unprecedented fires in Oregon. There is a very high likelihood of new weed introductions, including high priority species that may not previously been in the watershed prior to the fire.

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Values at Risk Table

Critical Value	Value Description	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment	Notes
Natural Resources - Native Plants	Blue River Conservation Easement (McKenzie River Trust)	Invasive plant species threaten restoration of native plant community and instream salmonoid habitat enhancement.	Very Likely - Nearly all property area classified with 50-100% vegetation mortality.	Moderate - Invasive species are poised to significantly impact native plant and salmon recovery resources with considerable, long-term effects possible.	Very High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species	Prevention (decontaminate equipment/personnel gear prior to entering site) Continue survey and monitoring 3-5 years and control target weeds.	Location of significant restoration investment in upper McKenzie Watershed and near community of Blue River. Adjacent road corridors, fire suppression/clean up activities and known weed populations are all potential sources for weed introduction and spread.
Natural Resources - Native Plants	Finn Rock Reach (McKenzie River Trust)	Invasive plant species threaten restoration of native plant community and instream salmonoid habitat enhancement.	Very Likely - Significant portion of project properties classified with 50-100% vegetation mortality.	Moderate - Invasive species are poised to significantly impact native plant and salmon recovery resources with considerable, long-term effects possible.	Very High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species	Prevention (decontaminate equipment/personnel gear prior to entering site) Continue survey and monitoring 3-5 years and control target weeds.	Location of significant restoration investment flanking both sides of the mainstem McKenzie River (South Fork). Includes a public boat launch and is located adjacent to high voltage utility cooridor infested with spotted knapweed. Quartz Creek bridge crosses the project area and serves as primary access point for private timberlands south of the McKenzie River. Adjacent forest roads have isolated patches of false brome that are well poised to rapidly spread into the heavily burned riparian restoration lands and associated floodplains.
Natural Resources - Native Plants	McKenzie School Restoration Site (McKenzie River Trust)	Invasive plant species threaten restoration of native plant community and instream salmonoid habitat enhancement.	Very Likely - Significant portion of restoration site classified with 50-100% vegetation mortality.	Moderate - Invasive species are poised to significantly impact native plant and salmon recovery resources with considerable, long-term effects possible.	Very High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species	Prevention (decontaminate equipment/personnel gear prior to entering site) Continue survey and monitoring 3-5 years and control target weeds.	Location of significant restoration investment in upper McKenzie Watershed, downstream of Blue River Reservoir and near community of Blue River. Adjacent road corridors, fire suppression/clean up activities and known weed populations are all potential sources for weed introduction and spread.
Natural Resources - Native Plants	Forestland for recreation and timber within fire	New introductions and/or spread of established local weed populations through fire suppression activities.	Very Likely - Fire lines, vehicles and equipment were most certainly introducing and spreading new weeds as the fire spread quickly and vehicle wash protocols may have not been followed prior to fire management activities to safe life and property.	Moderate - Depending on the new weed introduced, there could be substantial effects to timber and recreation uses in forestlands.	Very High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species in areas of fire suppression activity.	Survey fire suppression lines starting with the fire perimeter, especially where they intersect with valued forestlands. Identify any new unfamiliar weeds. Control as appropriate. Given variability in seed longevity, monitor for at least 3-5 years if possible but certainly in years 1-2.	Fire equipment from outside the region was brought in to fight unprecedented fires in Oregon. There is a very high likelihood of new weed introductions, including high priority species that may not previously been in the watershed prior to the fire.
Natural Resources - Native Plants	Pure Water Partnership (PWP) Sites	Invasive plant species threaten native plant restoration efforts on private properties replanted by PWP partnership.	Likely - Sites are located along McKenzie Corridor adjacent to known weed dispersal vectors.	Moderate - Replanting efforts are expected to have considerable long-term threats from invasive plant species.	High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species	Prevention (decontaminate equipment/personnel gear prior to entering site) Continue survey and monitoring 3-5 years and control target weeds.	Properties are currently being assessed for enrollment. Replanting of 100 acres is expected in the winter following fire. Prioritization process includes proximity to existing restoration, federal land or BAER sites with high erosion potential.

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Natural Resources - Native Plants	Native plant communities adjacent to forest roads throughout fire. See Notes and Maps for additional locations to focus on.	New introductions and/or spread of established local weed populations through fire suppression activities.	Likely - Fire lines, vehicles and equipment were most certainly introducing and spreading new weeds as the fire spread quickly and vehicle wash protocols may have not been followed prior to fire management activities to safe life and property.	Moderate - Weeds threaten sightlines, integrity, erosion, maintenance needs and longevity of forest roads.	High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species in areas that were used for fire suppression activity. Mandate vehicle wash stations to minimize weed transfer into and around forest road networks.	Survey forest road networks, especially those that were used during fire suppression, as well as those near known populations of priority weeds.	Quartz Creek and NF-809 are examples of roads that were used in fire suppression, located near known weed infestations (false brome and spotted knapweed) and service access to several miles of forest road corridor. Weed infestations here could quickly spread to those throughout the forest road network.
Natural Resources - Native Plants	Soil processes and hydrologic function	Increased weed pressure following fire will negatively impact soil and water quality throughout the fire, especially near riparian areas (accelerated soil erosion, increased sediment delivery, impacts to water quality)	Likely - There will certainly be increased weed presence following fire, including in riparian areas that were heavily burned.	Moderate - Given severity of fire adjacent to riparian areas (e.g. along mainstem McKenzie River South Fork), soil & water quality resources will be impacted in the medium - long term	High	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species	Prevention (decontaminate equipment/personnel gear prior to entering site). Restore and revegetate valued areas where soil and water quality impacts from weeds are particularly concerning. Continue survey and monitoring 3-5 years and control target weeds.	Many weeds such as knotweed spread along waterways and exacerbate erosion, sedimentation and turbidity by offering few fibrous roots to support soil and often enter dormancy during high flow winter months when vegetation cover is most needed to intercept precipitation. Knotweed is known to occur in the mid to lower McKenzie River and can be transported upstream during high water and flooding events.
Natural Resources - Native Plants	Native plant communities adjacent to hiking trails and other routes throughout burn area	Invasive plant species threaten trail safety and are easily transported along them.	Possible - McKenzie River trails will likely receive increased visitor interest following fire, exacerbating current problem areas.	Moderate - Trails are often areas of disturbance and are expected to be impacted by increased weed presence post-fire.	Intermediate	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species	Prevention (decontaminate equipment/personnel gear prior to entering site) Continue survey and monitoring 3-5 years and control target weeds.	
Natural Resources - Native Plants	Native plant communities and wildlife habitat within fire	New introductions and/or spread of established local weed populations through fire suppression activities.	Likely - Fire lines, vehicles and equipment were most certainly introducing and spreading new weeds as the fire spread quickly and vehicle wash protocols may have not been followed prior to fire management activities to safe life and property.	Minor - Quick growing weeds threaten safe conduction of electricity in high power utility corridors.	Low	Early Detection, Rapid Response to survey and control priority weed species in areas that were used for fire suppression activity.	Survey utility corridors where threats are expected from fire suppression activities or known weed populations.	Spotted knapweed is known in the power corridor from Quartz Creek to NF-19 and could easily flourish in post-fire disturbance.